

## THE OCALA BANNER



Your flag and my flag, and how it flies today,  
In your land and my land and half the world away,  
How red and blood red its stripes forever gleam;  
How white and soul white, the good forefathers' dream;  
Sky blue and true blue, with stars that gleam bright;  
The glorious guidon of the day, a shelter through the night.

Your flag and my flag, and oh, how much it holds!  
Your land, and my land secure within its folds;  
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;  
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, the red and blue and white;  
The one flag, the great flag, the flag for me and you;  
Glorified all else beside, the red and white and blue.

FRANK HARRIS, Editor.  
P. V. Leavengood, Business Manager.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1908

The Arcadia High School has an enrollment of more than three hundred pupils.

Exports from the port of Pensacola for the month of September amounted in value to \$944,242.

Jacksonville is to have a palatial new hotel, which will be known as the Albert.

The striped cheviot is a material from which some of the smartest of the autumn suits are being made.

The 2-cent letter postage between the United States and Great Britain went into effect October 1.

Dade county's assessed valuation this year is \$6,196,000 as against \$5,886,000 last year—an increase of \$310,000.

A move has been started in Titusville to organize a company of militia to become identified with the Florida state troops.

The Gans Steamship Company of Savannah will inaugurate a service between Jacksonville and Hamburg on November 1.

Well, well, well. It was left for Haskell to put the president in a hole, and he has looked the door on him good and strong.

And now comes the Hon. William H. Taft in his own person and is endeavoring to organize an "Ananias club." The tendencies of Rooseveltism are almost overwhelming.

The big department store of John E. Walker & Co., of Titusville is in charge of the sheriff of Brevard county, the firm having been wrecked by bad debts.

The president is now sorry that he hurried in. His big stick has been broken and if he feels like he appears to others, he is admirable in comparison.

Congressman Ollie James of Kentucky is speaking in Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. He sees a silver lining in the skies which gives hope of democratic success.

Babies are being shipped from New York to the west in carload lots. Sixty-seven varieties were recently sent from New York to be given to farmers in the vicinity of St. Paul, Minn.

The republican national committee, having accepted and distributed the Cleveland letter, which has since proven to be a fake, has no apologies to make.

The St. Augustine Record, which keeps a watchful eye on its exchange, says that the Inverness Chronicle, Walter Warnock's paper, is one of the newest weeklies in the state. It is now all home print.

For selling whiskey in a dry county, three men were sentenced last week at the fall term of circuit court for St. Lucie county to pay a fine of \$400 each, or nine months at hard labor in the county convict camp.

If Marion county had many cases like that of Harry Thaw she would soon become bankrupt. His trial has already cost the county of New York upwards of \$5,000 and the end is not yet.

John Francis Brice of New York, son of the late Senator Calvin S. Brice, was before Judge Perrin in the West Roxbury district court on October 2, on a charge of drunkenness. He paid a fine of \$5 and immediately left for New York, where his business cards indicated that he had an office at No. 60 Wall street.

## OUTRAGED VIRTUE

As leader of the grand old party, Mr. Roosevelt is morally outraged by the thought that a person like Charlie Haskell can hold public office and be identified with the management of a great political organization.

Mr. Roosevelt himself was nominated for governor of New York by that eminent jurist Thomas Collier Platt. His nomination for vice president was forced by those equally single-minded reformers, Thomas Collier Platt and Matthew Stanley Quay. Mr. Roosevelt used to call Marcus Alonzo Hanna "Uncle Mark," and when that unselfish political philanthropist was not sufficiently enthusiastic over the Roosevelt candidacy the president used Joseph Benson Foraker to club Uncle Mark into submission.

Standard Oil is a stench in the presidential nostrils; but the Standard Oil bank still maintains its intimate relations with the treasury department. Harriman is hateful; but Harriman has not yet been compelled to answer the questions put to him nineteen years ago by the interstate commerce commission.

No presidential lightning strikes Uncle Joe Cannon for protecting the paper trust. John Dalzell still represents the steel trust in congress, and Mr. Roosevelt lumps him among the republican candidates whose election is necessary to preserve the government from corruption influence. The virtue that cannot abide Haskell counsels freely with Aldrich, Penrose, Elkins and Scott.

Elihu Root, who was Thomas F. Ryan's personal attorney, remains in the cabinet as secretary of state. One of J. Pierpont Morgan's partners is Mr. Root's assistant secretary; another is collecting republican campaign tribute in Pennsylvania, and a third came back from Europe recently to express his great satisfaction with the election returns from Vermont. George R. Sheldon is still in Wall street divorcing the ruthless malefactors from their campaign contributions.

Surely it cannot be the Haskell corporation affiliation alone which so incenses Mr. Roosevelt. Neither can it be the sordid fact that Haskell has been caught with the goods. The author of the letter to "My Dear Sherman" in the matter of the Harriman \$250,000 campaign contribution would never repudiate a fellow statesman simply for being the victim of a little unexpected and undesired publicity.

Mr. Roosevelt has weighed the democratic Haskell and finds him more offensive than all the republican Haskell combined, except such as happen to be in opposition to My Policies. Can anything short of personal and partisan prejudice account for the intensity of this disfavor? Surely Haskell has given every proof that he, too, is "a practical man."—World.

## HOW RUSSIA OBTAINS NAVAL STORES

A glance at the way in which naval stores are obtained in Russia serves to show what is likely to happen in this country when the longleaf pine forests, from which our naval stores industry derives the raw material for turpentine, rosin, tar, and pitch, have been depleted.

Red pine, called by the botanists, *Pinus sylvestris*, is the tree which the Russians exploit for rosin, as our longleaf pine is exploited. In securing the rosin the Russians chip the trees much as we do, but a far smaller yield is secured.

Each year's chipping extends about three feet vertically, and all the way around the tree except for a strip of bark about two inches wide, just sufficient to keep the tree alive. After five years' chipping this strip of bark is also cut and the tree soon dies.

On account of the coldness of the climate where the red pine grows, the rosin does not flow readily, but hardens soon after it exudes from the tree. It is necessary, therefore, to expose a large surface to get a sufficient yield. Nor does the rosin flow far enough to be caught in liquid form in "boxes" or cups, as it does with us. Therefore it has to be scraped off after it hardens. The whole product, which amounts to only about two ounces a year from each tree, is comparable with the "scrape" which forms only a small part of the yield obtained in warmer climates.

Spirits of turpentine and rosin are prepared from this crude rosin by distillation with steam in the usual manner. The tree is utilized further than this, however. The outside slabs, with scarred surfaces, to which some rosin still adheres, are treated either in the old fashioned pit kiln or in closed iron retorts for the production of tar, charcoal and wood turpentine. The rest of the tree is used for fuel and for making the barrels in which the products are shipped.

It is possible that after our southern turpentine pine becomes commercially extinct, some of the resinous trees of the colder parts of the United States may be utilized like the red pine of Russia as a source of naval stores, although the yield may be small and the process tedious.

## CONCEDING BRYAN'S CHANCES

While the reading public has been deluged with debates bordering on hysteria, involving the reputation of various democrats and republicans, some cold facts and figures have been given out which, carefully analyzed, lend decided encouragement to the cause of democracy.

No less an authority than Chairman Frank Hitchcock of the republican national committee, has made public the figures furnished him by the republican chairman of seven western states, and these figures concede that there will be a republican slump of between fifteen per cent. (and a fraction) and eighteen per cent. (and a fraction).

The states from which these reports come are California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming.

The New York World has taken the smallest of these percentages and shows that if deducted from the republican vote of four years ago, and turned over to the democratic column, Mr. Bryan would very decidedly have a "look-in."

Aside from reducing a number of republican majorities to the breaking point, it would have put in the democratic column Delaware's three votes, Indiana's fifteen, Missouri's eighteen, New York's thirty-nine and West Virginia's seven.

Without undertaking a more detailed canvass of the World's figures, it may be said that the electoral vote of Roosevelt would have been two hundred and fifty-three and that of Parker two hundred and twenty-three, leaving Roosevelt a majority of thirty votes in the electoral college.

Oklahoma's seven new electoral votes are conceded to the democrats this year, so, calculating on the same basis and the same vote as four years ago, it would only be necessary for Mr. Bryan to capture New Jersey's ten votes and Connecticut's seven—which Mr. Cleveland polled—to make the result: Bryan, two hundred and forty-six, and Taft, two hundred and thirty-seven.

Let it be borne in mind that these are percentages given out by Mr. Hitchcock himself, and the minimum percentage is used in the calculation.

Even the bitterest republican partisan cannot claim that the criminalities and recriminations which have been going on for the past two weeks have left the democratic party, as a whole, in any worse shape than they have left the party of Mr. Foraker, and the joint debate may be eliminated from consideration.

The democrats may therefore take heart of grace when present signs indicate that it is only necessary to capture two states left doubtful according to the republican party's own figures.—Atlanta Journal.

## LOOKS STILL MORE LIKE BRYAN

Close presidential elections are generally decided in October—often in the last half of the month. But if October this year makes good the promise of September William Jennings Bryan is going to the White House.

When the Denver convention adjourned hundreds of good, practical politicians felt that Bryan had been nominated to lead a forlorn hope. This impression has grown weaker with every day that has passed until now, when news from many parts of the country strengthens the notion that it is Taft who is heading the forlorn hope.

Republican dissensions in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and West Virginia spell nothing good for Taft. The exploitation of Mr. Speaker Cannon's record by the democratic congressional campaign committee and the remarkable exhibition he has made of himself in his attack on Bryan have accomplished wonders in teaching the people what kind of a congress they have when the republicans control the house of representatives.

The remarkable demonstration which attended Bryan's trip across Ohio does not look well for Taft in his own state. The cry of distress which comes from republican leaders in Chicago and the deliberative business opinion of Mr. James J. Hill have their origin in the knowledge that the tide of sentiment is turning very strongly toward Bryan in all the agricultural states of the middle west and the northwest.

The republicans may raise a big slush fund and rush a hurrah campaign all through October, but there is hard common sense in the American people which sees the difference between the false pretenses of the Chicago platform and the honest purposes boldly and plainly proclaimed by the democratic party at Denver.

Business has no reason to be alarmed at the thought of Bryan's election, and it is not alarmed. The tariff standpatters fear Taft more than they love him.—St. Louis Republic.

The large hat is coming over from Paris again this season, but it comes with a Parisian touch that removes it from its vulgar bigness of last year to a large extent.

## MR. FORAKER AND HIS DEFENSE

We notice among other things said by Senator Foraker in his political auto-obituary the following:

"When I was employed by the Standard Oil Company there was no more knowledge or probability of that company being legislated about by congress or proceeded against in the federal courts, as far as anybody was then aware, than there was and has been as to the other companies named (which he, Senator Foraker, had also previously represented), at the time when I respectively represented them."

By this statement we see that the senator undertakes to justify himself by the rules of conduct which would be applicable to the ordinary individual acting in the humblest official capacity, but as the senator has sat in the councils of the mighty, and has attained the high station of a senator, and has aspired to hold and has held the reputation of a statesman, can he expect that the people will apply to him the same rules which might come to the relief of those occupying some humbler official position? In this connection we are reminded of the definition given by Demosthenes of a statesman:

"Yet understand me. Of what a statesman may be responsible for I allow the utmost scrutiny; I deprecate it not. What are his functions? To observe things in the beginning, to foresee and foretell them to others."

We are wont to expect as much of our statesman as the Greeks, and even if the defense the senator has made did not present other points that are fatally weak, certainly with respect to his qualification for holding exalted office in the future, the voter might fairly take into account his lack of foresight, and his failure to make sure that none of his private relations as an attorney would thereafter embarrass him in the discharge of his public duties. The circumstances related by the senator himself, his being able to procure a loan of fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of enabling some friend to buy a newspaper, and other circumstances, entirely preclude the idea that either the senator or the Standard Oil Company understood "that when a professional service has been rendered and paid for all obligation ceases on both sides," as stated by the senator. It is evident from the facts related by the senator himself that the relations between him and the Standard Oil Company were more than that of attorney and client, and even if he should be excused on the ground of the lack of foresight, of the power of vaticination, the public would condemn him by reason of the facts made patent by his own statement.

## THE DANGER OF LONG CONTINUANCE IN POWER

Finally, every intelligent voter must recognize the great evils resulting from the inordinately long continuance in power of one political party. Compared with them, any possibly injurious consequences of a change of administration are insignificant. The republican party has now been in power almost uninterruptedly for nearly fifty years—during that whole period the democratic party has been in complete control of the government for but two years. The inevitable has of course happened—much misgovernment and maladministration have from time to time come to light, much is in plain sight, and much more unquestionably under cover—while its leaders, intoxicated with the phenomenal record of past successes, are disposed to believe and to act as if any uprising against the party by the people were unthinkable.—Richard Olney.

## THAT DOLLAR

Men who have for years professed a belief in the principles advocated by Wm. J. Bryan should come forward at the present time and contribute their mite toward carrying on the great campaign that it is hoped will culminate in his election. The expense of a national campaign is very heavy. Mr. Bryan is not a man of great wealth and is not able to meet this expense alone, and even if he were it would be manifestly unfair to expect him to pay the whole expense when it is believed by several millions of men that his election will redound to the good of every American citizen. From now on the campaign should be prosecuted with vigor, and every democrat who believes in Mr. Bryan and his political ideas as set forth in the democratic platform should help to carry on the work.—Starke Telegraph.

## AND STILL THEY COME

Santos, Fla., October 2, 1908.  
Mr. F. E. Harris, Ocala, Fla.:  
Dear Sir—Enclosed find check for \$1 to help place W. J. Bryan in the White House.

Yours truly,  
J. M. LIDDELL.

## SORRY HE DID IT—PUT HIS FOOT INTO IT AS USUAL

A Washington special says that President Roosevelt today decided to drop the controversy with Bryan without answering Bryan's questions about the \$250,000 which Roosevelt induced Harriman to give up because Harriman thought he was buying favor at the White House. On the ground that it is a personal attack upon him the president said that it required no answer. A three-line notice to that effect was handed to the newspaper men located at the White House.

Taft is credited with having gagged the president. The president, through Secretary Loeb, made it clear that it is not certain there will be no more letters, nor that there will be any speeches.

The president carefully weighed the question as to which would be the more effective, several letters or one long speech, before he began his letter writing. The decision was in favor of the letter writing. Now, there is regret on the part of Taft's close personal friends that the letters were written. They are willing to admit that they stirred up the campaign, but that is as far as they will go. They cannot see the benefit to Judge Taft in the president taking the most prominent part for more than a week.

Mr. Roosevelt will consult the state leaders, some of whom began calling on him today, among them Fletcher Madox of Montana, solicitor for the internal revenue bureau, and Harry Stillwell Edwards, postmaster at Macon, and Georgia leader for Roosevelt.

Secretary Loeb, when asked whether the president would take the stump for Taft if conditions became such as to persuade him that it would aid the candidate, replied that he might or might not do so, that no one could tell what the future would bring forth.

## HARRIMAN'S \$250,000

As we understand Mr. Roosevelt's defense of the Harriman campaign contribution—

1. It was entirely proper for Mr. Roosevelt to solicit this money, because he intended to bunco Harriman and did bunco him.

2. Secrecy was necessary because Mr. Roosevelt's motives might have been misconstrued by low-minded persons who would see in the transaction a sordid attempt on the part of Harriman to control the presidency through the use of tainted money.

3. Publicity of such a contribution before election might have thwarted the high moral purpose of Mr. Roosevelt in separating Harriman from his money without giving him anything in return.

4. Other presidential candidates should never be permitted to engage in similar negotiations, because even were they sufficiently patriotic to repudiate the moral obligation they would not be sufficiently practical to deceive a man like Harriman.

5. The fact that it was Theodore Roosevelt who did this is a complete answer to all hostile criticism.

Having defended the contribution, perhaps Mr. Roosevelt will now explain just how the money was used, as Harriman said, to turn 50,000 votes in the election.—World.

## WHERE LETTERS ARE NEEDED

Mr. Roosevelt dismisses Mr. Bryan's letter as "simply an attack upon him personally." Therefore there is "no reason why he should answer it." For this relief much thanks. Let us return to the issues of the campaign, which are not personal, but political:

1. Roosevelt extravagance, which has brought about two billion dollar congresses in place of billion dollar congresses.

2. Roosevelt militarism, imperialism, jingoism and rough-riding, under which more than 65 per cent. of the government's revenues outside the postal receipts are expended for wars past and to come.

3. Roosevelt personal government, which assails the judiciary when it disagrees with the president and dragoons congress into legislating his wishes.

4. Roosevelt government by denunciation.

5. Republican partnership with protection, privilege and plutocracy. In discussing these issues and presenting them to the public no democratic candidate need write letters to anybody.—World.

## CAMPAIGN FUNDS STILL ROLLING IN

Oak, Fla., October 2, 1908.  
To the Ocala Banner:  
Enclosed please find my check for \$6 to cover the following contributions to the Bryan and Kern fund: G. U. Ellis, \$1; R. B. Dyal, \$1; W. E. Morrison, \$1; T. I. Arnold, \$1; A. M. Bobbitt, \$1; P. L. Billingsley, \$1.  
Yours very truly,  
P. L. BILLINGSLEY.

## THREE CURES OF SEVERE ECZEMA

Michigan Woman Tells of Her Brother's Terrible Suffering with the Disease—Grandchild and Another Baby also Permanently Cured.

## CUTICURA REMEDIES PROVED INVALUABLE

"My brother had eczema three different summers. About the same time each summer it came out between his shoulders and down his back, and he said his suffering was terrible. He used different kinds of medicines that were said to be good for that disease, but nothing seemed to do him much good. When it came on the third summer, he bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and gave it a faithful trial. Soon he began to feel better and he cured himself entirely with Cuticura and has never been bothered with eczema since. He also used Cuticura to cure a bunch over his eye and a terrible corn which was so bad that he could not wear his shoe. A lady in Indiana heard of how my daughter, Mrs. Miller, had cured her little son of terrible eczema by the Cuticura Remedies. This lady's little one had the eczema so badly that they thought they would lose it. She used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and it cured her child entirely, and the disease never came back. Mrs. Sarah E. Lusk, 67 Peckham St., Coldwater, Mich., Aug. 15 and Sept. 2, 1907."

## WORLD FAMOUS

Cure for Torturing, Disfiguring Skin and Scalp Humors.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in seborrhea; the facial disfigurement, as in acne and ringworm, find instant relief and speedy cure in the majority of cases, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap (25c.) to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment (50c.) to heal the skin, and Cuticura Resolvent (50c.) or in the form of Cuticura Cured Pills (25c. per box of 60) to purify the blood. Sold throughout the world. Porter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.

The handsome new dormitory of the Woman's Female College at Tallahassee has been named Bryan in honor of the late William James Bryan of Jacksonville.

The average Georgia negro cares very little whether Taft or Bryan is his best friend, so long as the "possum crop turns out well.—Atlanta Georgian.

The shadow of Roosevelt so utterly covers Taft that he has no personality of his own, an the shade cast by such a shadow is very chilling to the candidate and his party.—Tampa Times.

"When excited or frightened the elephant can attain a speed of twenty miles an hour," says a scientific note. From the gait the republican elephant is hitting it up just now this statement is verified.—Atlanta Georgian.

Messrs. Barrington and Company are now the proprietors of the Gadsden County Times, printed at Quincy, and propose to make extensive improvements on the same. Quincy is one of the most prosperous towns of Florida.

The news comes from Tampa that Hon. Don. C. McMullen, who is the nominee for state senator from Hillsborough county, intends introducing in the next legislature a bill to guarantee deposits in the banks of this state. He is studying the Oklahoma law and will model the proposed Florida law upon it. That it will pass "like a streak of lightning" is a foregone conclusion.—Bartow Courier Informant.

## Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites should always be kept in the house for the following reasons:

First—Because, if any member of the family has a hard cold, it will cure it.

Second—Because, if the children are delicate and sickly, it will make them strong and well.

Third—Because, if the father or mother is losing flesh and becoming thin and emaciated, it will build them up and give them flesh and strength.

Fourth—Because it is the standard remedy in all throat and lung affections.

No household should be without it.

Send this advertisement, together with name of paper in which it appears, your address and four cents to cover postage, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World." SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York